

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1887

NUMBER 16

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

AMERICAN LEGATION.—157, Rua dos Laranjeiras.
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8.
H. G. MACDONELL,
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BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa
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Consul General.

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on the first Sunday in each month at eleven, and on the
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N.B.—All notices should be sent to the Clerk.
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11.30 a.m. on Sundays, and at 7.30 p.m. on Fridays.
H. C. TUCKER, Pastor.
Portuguese services: Sunday School at 10 a.m., preaching
7.30 p.m. Sundays; prayer meeting 7.30 p.m. Wednesdays.
J. L. KENNEDY, Pastor.
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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Barreira.
Services in Portuguese at 11 o'clock a.m., and 7 o'clock
p.m. Sundays; and at 7 o'clock p.m., Thursdays.
BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua do Conde d'Eu, No. 42.
Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 o'clock a.m.
and 7.30 o'clock p.m., and every Wednesday at 7.30
o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock a.m. English
services on the 1st [7 p.m.] and [11 a.m.] Sunday of
each month.
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de S. Jovito. Services in Portuguese at 10 o'clock
a.m., and 6 o'clock p.m., every Sunday; and at 7 o'clock
p.m., every Wednesday. Sunday school at 4.30 p.m.
RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING ROOM.—
Open daily, No. 85 Rua da Misericórdia. Divine Service
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easy on Tuesday Evenings at 7 p.m. Gifts of papers,
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THOMAS HOOPER, Missionary.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—Depot
No. 71, Rua da Sete de Setembro, Rio de Janeiro.
BRITISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—Subscribers are
consecrated solicited. Communications should be addressed
to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 175.

TRAVELLER'S DIRECTORY

RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—*Thames & Brazil*: Train leaves Rio
at 5.15 a.m.; and is divided at Belém into Central, and S. Paulo
branches; former arrives at Barra do Piraí 7.20 a.m., Barra Rio
Quatro and Lafayette (terminus) at 5.30 p.m. latter arrives at S.
Paulo at 7.10 a.m. and Cachoeira, where passengers for S.
Paulo must change, at 11.30 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves
at 9.50 a.m. arriving at Porto Novo da Cunha at 11.30 p.m.
Dormitory, train leaves Lafayette at 7.30 a.m. Cachoeira
(S. Paulo branch) 1.10 p.m. Porto Novo at 11.15 p.m. Barra
3.30 p.m. arrives at Barra at 5.10 a.m. and Rio at 8 p.m.
Lafayette Express, leaves Rio at 7.15 a.m., arrives at Barra
at 10.25 a.m. Barra Rio at 12.25 p.m. and Marinho Procopio (terminus)
at 6.58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11.30 a.m. and arrives
at Cachoeira at 6.25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3.15 p.m. and arrives at Porto Novo at 6.05 p.m. Dormitory
train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5.50 a.m. Cachoeira 6.45
and Porto Novo 6.50, arriving at Barra at 12.25 and 12.30 p.m.
reach Rio at 5.10 p.m.
Mixed Train, leave Rio at 8.35 and 9.20 a.m. 3.15 and
5 p.m., first goes to Barra Rio arriving at 8.25 p.m., second
and third to Barra arriving at 9.10 a.m. and 3.25 p.m., and
third to Belém arriving at 7.30 p.m. Dormitory, train leaves Barra
Rio at 3.30 a.m. arriving at Barra 9.12 and Rio at 2.50 p.m.
leave Barra at 4 and 5.30 a.m. arriving in Rio at 9.15 a.m. and
11.15 p.m. and leave Belém at 5.10 a.m. arriving in Rio at 7.30 p.m.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 7 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12.30 and Porto Novo at 5 a.m. Dormi-
tory, train leaves Porto Novo at 10.50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3.15 and Rio at 5.50 a.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoeira at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 6.10 p.m. Dormitory train leaves S.
Paulo at 6.45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoeira at 12.45 p.m.
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CANTAGALO R.R.—Leaves Nilhetos (S. Paulo) 6.30 a.m.,
arriving at Nova Friburgo 10.35 a.m. Carlin (1 hour
train) from Cantagalo 12.45 and 1.45 a.m. and 3.25 p.m. and
return train leaves Macico 1.05 a.m. Cordero 11.05 and Nova
Friburgo 12.05 p.m., arriving at Nilhetos 2.00 p.m.
A ferry boat runs between Rio and Santa Anna, connecting with
trains.

CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6.8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and
6 p.m. on Sundays and holidays; and at 8 and 12 a.m. and
at 4.20 and 3.20 p.m. on week-days.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Tapicê Mará at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Returning trains leave Petropolis at 7.30 a.m.
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
train: 11.45 a.m. 12.15 p.m. 1.45 p.m. 2.15 p.m. 3.15 p.m.
week days only.

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picio, No. 1, 1st floor.
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BIBLIOTHECA FLUMINENSE.—No. 62, Rua do Ou-
vidio.
MUSEU NACIONAL.—Praça da Aclamação, cor. Rua da
Constituição.
GABINETE PORTUGUEZ DE LECTURA.—No. 12
Rua dos Benedictinos.

Medical Directory

Dr. Custodio dos Santos, Surgeon and Physician.
Residence: Rua da Ilha de Lobo, No. 70. Office: Rua do
Rosario, No. 131, from 1 to 3 p.m.
Dr. W. J. Fairbairn; M. D. Filiz; Surgeon and
Physician. Office: Rua 1ª de Março, No. 99, from 11 to
1 p.m. and 4 to 5.30 p.m. Residence: N. 13 Rua de
D. Mariana, Botafogo, Med. Director of Equitable Life
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Mr. J. C. V. Mendes No. 1 Praça D. Pedro II.
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Business Announcements.
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SANTOS, 1st April, 1887.
10-45

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 24th of the month.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of heights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5th, 1887.

THE daily reports of the physicians in attendance upon His Majesty the Emperor continue to record steady progress toward recovery. Whenever the weather permits—and it is satisfactory to note that fine days have been the rule lately—he walks and drives about the neighborhood of Tijuca much of the time. Were it not for one doubtful indication—the mental disorder mentioned in our last—all this would be most satisfactory. There can be no doubt but what the Emperor has very fully recovered from the intermittent fever contracted in Petropolis and which he was not able to shake off at Aguas Claras. This broken, and the disease from which he has been suffering for some years brought under better control, there has been little to prevent a steady recovery in health and strength. The continued efforts, however, to withdraw him as much as possible from public intrusion and the transaction of public business, coupled with a recent resolution in the Senate not to send a commission to him with the reply to the speech from the throne, all tend to keep up the feelings of uncertainty and anxiety which have been current here during the past month. There appears to be, with two or three exceptions, a very general disinclination among local newspapers to discuss the matter, and with good reason. It is not at all certain that there is anything serious in the present condition of the Emperor, and, although we are in favor of the fullest publicity in all matters affecting public interests, we are not at all certain that any good purpose would be served by a discussion which could not fail to excite unnecessary apprehensions. The Princess Imperial is expected to arrive on the 8th or 9th, and the Emperor will probably embark for Europe before the end of the month. It is hoped that the change and rest will contribute largely to the complete restoration of his health.

THE legislative record since our last has been quite devoid of special interest. The reply to the speech from the throne, which is usually made the vehicle for much political rhetoric and a general arraignment of the ministry by the opposition, has this year elicited very little discussion. It had been anticipated that the attacks on the present ministry would be very sharp and that the debate would be greatly prolonged, not only because of its general policy but because of the open defection of several of

its former supporters. All this, however, appears to have been deferred, and for the good reason, apparently, that the two chambers dare not provoke a crisis in the present state of the Emperor's health. On the 23rd the premier challenged a vote of confidence in the Chamber, as he could do with all confidence, and with the result of securing a favorable vote of 62 to 28. It is highly improbable that the liberals and dissidents would have cared to force a ministerial crisis just now, even had they strength enough to do so. In both chambers there have been several old bills under discussion, the most important of which were the public lands bill in the Senate, and the municipal reform bill in the Chamber. On the 24th Deputy Jaguaribe presented a bill for the abolition of slavery 28th September, 1888, with conditions of five years' obligatory service, labor laws, etc. It does not appear to have struck public men that abolition with an obligatory time service is simply a question of terms and does not really alter the condition of the slave within that period. To declare a slave free to-day and then fix a legal status of involuntary servitude for five years, is a fraud on the face of it. No man is free until he is his own master, to work where and for whom he pleases, and to do just what any of his neighbors are permitted to do. Abolition does not mean simply that the words "slave" and "slavery" are to be crossed out as describing the status of certain persons without really affecting that status; it means that the real condition is to be radically and honestly changed. As the bill has been placed on the order of the day, we shall hope to see the question fully discussed. On the 3rd inst., however, Senator Dantas met the question squarely by offering a bill in the Senate for the unconditional abolition of slavery on 31st December, 1889. The project also expressly declares the law of 1831 to be in force. This project was signed by 14 senators and has the promised support of many others.

THE movement among the several Protestant societies in this city for the founding of a hospital free from the domination of the Catholic church is one which deserves general attention. The necessity for such an undertaking is much to be regretted, for the city already possesses many well-equipped institutions of the kind which might easily meet every requirement that can be made upon them. The Misericórdia alone enjoys an enormous revenue and has one of the best hospital buildings in existence. It enjoys moreover the product of certain port taxes, in consideration of which the consuls of all nations have a right to send sick and disabled seamen there for gratuitous treatment. Under such circumstances it will be a matter of no slight difficulty for Protestants, who are neither rich, numerous nor harmoniously united, to carry their project into successful execution. As the public hospitals of the city are administered, however, they have no other choice but that of making the effort or submitting to conditions and indignities which are very trying to people of settled convictions. There has always been trouble with the Misericórdia over the admission of friends and clergymen of Protestant patients, and there has always been undue zeal on the part of the Sisters in charge to make proselytes of them. A sick man ought to be perfectly free from these annoyances, and he ought to be permitted to have whatever consolation he may desire from the friends and church of his own choice. Particularly should this be the case with sailors, whose ships pay special port dues for the privileges of this great hospital. And yet we have known innumerable cases

where the sailors' missionary was permitted to visit the sick only in company with a sister of charity, and was forbidden to speak of religious matters, or distribute religious publications, or even to leave a secular newspaper. We have been told of cases, also, where patients have been treated with absolute neglect and cruelty because they would not yield to the proselyting influences about them. All this is grievously wrong, and as there appears to be no hope for a more tolerant and humane administration of these institutions the only recourse seems to be that of founding a Protestant hospital, even though its beginnings may be humble and its resources largely inadequate for the demands that will be made upon it. In time, perhaps, some generous friend will be found who will endow it, and thus enable it to administer charity without religious restriction and persecution.

THE position taken by the government in regard to the fiscalization of the London offices of guaranteed companies is one which promises to create a new and peculiar complication. These companies are organized in a foreign country, under the laws of a foreign government, and with capital contributed by foreigners. Their investments, however, are in this country, and they enjoy guarantees of 6 and 7 per cent. from this government. The nature of their relations with this government implies, of course, that their expenditures may be so fiscalized that the Brazilian treasury shall not be called upon to pay more than is absolutely and justly necessary to complete the sum guaranteed. On the other hand, it could hardly have been designed that Brazilian fiscals should be empowered to walk into an office in London to inspect books and office work, audit petty expenses, determine the number of men to be employed and their respective salaries, and overlook each and every act of the directors and their employés. The very thought of such a thing is obnoxious. It may be a natural outgrowth of the system of granting guarantees to foreign companies, but it is an administrative absurdity nevertheless. Here in Brazil nothing can be done without official consent, even to the purchase of a fire extinguisher or the granting of a leave of absence. If fiscalizing the London offices means any thing at all, it means just what is done in Brazil, the petty supervision and intolerable meddling of accredited agents of the Brazilian government. Such a purpose is clearly impracticable, if not impossible. Is it to be supposed that these companies can conform to the requirements of two sovereigns? And suppose a Brazilian fiscal in London comes into conflict with English law, will the Brazilian government permit the question to be tried in an English court? It is clearly apparent that the demands of the minister of agriculture can not be acceded to by the companies without infinite annoyances and endless complications, and at the same time it must be confessed that the government has a very substantial basis for the exaction, even though its enforcement has been deferred until this late day. The difficulty is one which, in our opinion, can only be settled through compromise, by which means it is possible to arrive at a just and satisfactory arrangement for both parties. Some of these companies have now been in existence for many years and have all the data required for an estimate of what these annual expenses are. So too with the government; its experience with so many companies and with its own railways ought to furnish a good basis for the estimate. The compromise then is simply an agreement that a certain specified sum shall be allowed for a company's expenses in London—and there the matter ends. The government requires

no salaried officials, and the companies submit to no petty inspection and interference. The rights and dignities of both being reciprocally recognized and respected, the controversy would disappear naturally and satisfactorily.

As we had prophesied, the available stock of coffee in Rio has been systematically underestimated. On the morning of the 25th ulto. our coffee brokers reported that the stock was 13,000 bags; on the morning of the 26th these same brokers discovered that our stock should be increased by 50,000 bags, re-sales from exporters to dealers. Now, it is perfectly clear that if within 24 hours so important a quantity as 50,000 bags may be added to stock, there can be no limits to future additions to it. When further sales again reduce stock to 10,000 bags, brokers will possibly discover another 50,000 bags that have been re-sold; and we have reason to believe that even these second 50,000 bags would not entirely cover re-sales, which sooner or later are to appear as additions to stock. We have no complaints to make as to the legitimacy of declaring sales, deducting these from stock and holding the coffee for re-sale. This has been, is, and will be done in all speculative markets in the world; but we do complain that brokers complacently report stocks when there is, according to figures, no stock, or, as has more than once been the case, when the stock should be a *minus* quantity. It must be clear to the most casual observer that such occurrences, when the markets for coffee are almost purely speculative, will produce so profound a disbelief in Rio reports, that when the business returns to its normal basis, or, in other words, when the Brazil crop suffices to meet the demands of consumers, the carelessness of our brokers will be a tremendous weapon of offense in the hands of the "bears," who smarting under the experience of the current year will not hesitate to use just such facts as these to further their own designs. It would have been better for the country to have had these re-sales returned when it was satisfactorily established that the coffee was not to be shipped; or if this was impossible, or impolitic, then to declare that so many bags were in stock in first and so many bags in stock in second hands. We quite agree that brokers, in common with the "vulgar herd," are not infallible, but certainly Rio coffee brokers would appear to be the least infallible of weak human nature. While making these complaints as to coffee brokers, we may, without further wounding susceptibilities, ask how it occurs that the large sales of coffee known to have been effected up to Saturday the 21st ulto., and made public by the *despatches* published in the Sunday papers, could not be given up before Tuesday and Wednesday? An exporter will hardly pay duties on his coffee before it is bought, or at least contracted for, and the old excuse that sales were to be withheld pending the negotiation of exchange and engagement of freight room, has become perfectly ridiculous in these days, when the purchase of the coffee, the negotiation of the exchange and the freight engagement are made simultaneously, or very nearly so. Of course exporters will occasionally speculate on their exchange, but if, as is generally supposed, the business doing is on "firm offers," the purchaser will be most likely to combine all three of his transactions. Therefore, we submit, there is little reason for the secrecy that can produce such results as an addition to stock from one day to another of 50,000 bags of coffee. The complacency of exporters under these tactics of the brokers would almost appear incredible; the fact seems to be that the former are content to accept the solution that the re-sales are

merely to be deducted from sales reported and added to stock. Consuming markets should therefore under abnormal circumstances always calculate that from the sales are 50,000 or 100,000 bags to be deducted, and this quantity added to the reported stock.

MR. YOUNG'S TESTIMONIAL.

To the Editor of THE RIO NEWS:

Sir.—Will you kindly permit me through your columns to thank the subscribers to the very handsome testimonial which has been presented to me on the occasion of my departure from Rio.

I appreciate greatly the kindness which has prompted their generous gift, and shall always have a pleasant and grateful remembrance of my stay in Brazil.

I remain, Sir,

Yours obediently,

FRED. YOUNG,

British Chaplain.

Rio de Janeiro.

May 30th, 1887.

We take this opportunity to record our sincere regrets at Mr. Young's departure from Rio de Janeiro. We do not need to record the uniform courtesy and devotion which have characterized his relations with the members of his church and with all those outside with whom he has come in contact, for these are matters known to everyone. He leaves no word nor action behind him, within our knowledge, which he could wish to recall. Unfortunately his health and strength were not sufficient for the exertions of so trying a climate as this, and he was therefore able to do less, perhaps, than many thought necessary who believe that a clergyman ought to carry his church on his shoulders and compel everyone to do his duty. Mr. Young never tried to force people to do what they were not inclined to do, but he was ever ready to counsel and assist, even beyond the measure of his strength. When all the responsibilities are fairly adjusted, we are confident that his will be found more than discharged, and that there will remain to his credit much of Christian work and counsel and much of manly example and kindly assistance and sympathy which his old parishioners and friends in this city will be glad to acknowledge and remember.

There only remains to be added that he takes away with him many a sincere regret for the pleasant ties now severed, and every good wish for his prosperity and happiness elsewhere.

Continued from our last.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

We continue to extract from the *relatório* such items as may prove of interest to our readers.

Financial Regimen.—The minister seems to derive some consolation from the fact that Brazil is not the only country that has found it necessary to increase taxation, and to mortgage the future to meet present necessities that were not contemplated formerly, but are now considered indispensable.

"The financial position of the empire, without causing terrifying apprehensions, demands the utmost consideration by the public powers, in view of facts which figures clearly prove, principally as regards the considerably reduced crop of the principal article of our exports, and the struggle of producers with the difficulties and uncertainties inherent to any economical transition, but yet more sensible when the substitution and re-organization of labour are in question." In view of this the minister does not consider it advisable to increase taxation, nor to make repeated calls upon foreign markets, nor consume by means of domestic loans the capital of the country; in his humble opinion the action to be taken resembles that of an individual of common sense who finds his expenses exceeding his income, viz: reduce expenses by cutting off superfluities, and even utilities, until an equilibrium is finally reached. If then proceeds to show that certain expenditures constituting the ordinary estimates are to be met without question, but the legislature should confine itself to the separate sanction of extraordinary expenses and provide the receipts by which these are to be met, by increasing or decreasing the

revenue according to actual items of revenue or expenditure and not by creating new services. Sr. Belisario favors the adoption of the British parliamentary system of "supplementary estimates," because as in 1888 commences the coincidence of the civil and fiscal years, deficits in appropriations may be approximately estimated and the government enabled to apply to the legislature for the rectification of these. This the minister considers a limit may be put to the actual system of supplementary credits. He also favors the prompt presentation of the annual balance-sheet; under the present system six months are allowed for collections and yet another three months for the auditing (*scripturação*) of accounts due in the fiscal year. Thus it appears that only in September, 1888, can the result of the fiscal period, July, 1886–December, 1887, be finally known.

Circulating Medium.—Exclusive of bank issues, the actual paper currency of the empire amounts to 184,335,294\$250. During the year the sum of 138,000\$ representing the interest on the loans made to the Bank of Brazil was destroyed. The amount of 5,000,000\$ had been withdrawn from circulation, but monetary disturbances here and at other points of the empire necessitated the loaning of 2,000,000\$ to the Bank of Brazil, up to 30th March last. The minister considers that the banks are too ready to apply to the government for assistance when in difficulties, and thinks the laws in a country of inconvertible paper which fix the expansion and reduction of currency in various markets according to the necessities of these, do not materially differ from the laws governing a similar movement in a country, or in countries that have money of a real value. After confronting the effects of an issue of currency and those of a withdrawal, Sr. Belisario states that a reduction would infallibly raise the rate of exchange to par, and while inconvenience to commerce would be undoubtedly caused, he does not anticipate serious difficulties, which are in his view the greatest circumspection on the part of the government. Were the situation of the country other than what it is; were agriculture and industries increasing and public finances in a prosperous condition, the problem of increasing the value of the currency to par would present no serious difficulties. Now can the slight but frequent crises appearing here and there in the empire be entirely attributed to a scarcity of currency, but from other causes, that only a superficial observer can attribute to this scarcity and which arise from infallible and other sources manifested through this scarcity.

A bank of issue and a foreign loan might improve the value of the currency. For were a foreign loan contracted and not employed in meeting deficits in the budget, or floating debt, but used for the gradual withdrawal of currency, the vacuum left by this would be filled, and as capital would enter in substitution of the paper withdrawn, business would not at one and the same time feel the influence of the want of the instrument of exchange and of the capital which paper money represents as a voucher of public debt.

A bank of issue would offer a similar means by substituting government notes by its emission, if, as of course it would be obliged to do, it should import new capital and reduce the amount of paper in circulation. For the creation of such a bank the government has received a proposal, which is under examination by the finance section of the Council of State.

As it is in question, however, to form a basis for a metallic circulation, the question at once arises whether the country should desire to attain the par as fixed in 1846, or whether this should be modified in accordance with the position current during the long period from 1846 up to to-day. The rate of 240 sig. per mil reis has, says the minister, served as a basis for contracts, operations, etc., recently, and he appears to draw a conclusion that this rate should be adopted as the par.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

May 23.—In the Senate the session was occupied by the minister of war and Senator Avila in discussing military affairs. In the Chamber after Deputy Affonso Celso Junior had presented various motions, all of which were adjourned by the tactics of the majority, Deputy Maciel, who seems to have assumed the leadership of the minority, presented a motion relative to the military question. The premier considered the motion a question of confidence, and proceeded to defend the action of the cabinet in agreeing to the motion of Senator Silveira Martins solving the military embargo; as the two officers and cabinet had in turn declared they would not give way, and the government being confident of the allegiance of the army, its refusal of this honorable manner of deciding the question would have led to blood-shedding. Deputy Laurence de Albuquerque attacked the illegal acts of the generals and declared that the government had been defeated. After Deputies Coelho Rodrigues and Avelar de Araujo had explained

their votes, the discussion was closed and Deputy Maciel's motion rejected by 62 to 28 votes. The municipal reform bill allowed Deputy Maciel to make certain charges against the government regarding a veterinary school in Rio Grande do Sul. Deputy Affonso Celso Junior called upon the minister of empire to explain his preference for the law in discussion, over the project presented by Sr. Ferreira Vianna. Deputy Ratishna accompanied the preceding speaker in his desire to hear the minister's opinion. The debate was adjourned.

May 24.—In the Senate Sr. Tannay moved for information regarding the number of naturalizations in the empire since 1822. The question of appointing foreign priests as vicars of parishes was discussed by Senators Meira de Vasconcellos, Siqueira Mendes and the minister of empire. In the Chamber Deputy Jaguaithe's organization of labor project was read. Its main features are the abolition of slavery on September 28th, 1888, with the condition that the freedmen are to work for five years; the fixing of an annual payment in money besides food and clothing; the establishment of military agricultural colonies where incorrigibles may be under restraint; the application of sums now applied to the emancipation fund to be transferred in the establishment of these colonies, etc. Deputy Affonso Penna asked for information regarding the government appearing as a taker of exchange in June, 1886, when there should have been a balance of the foreign loan available. An attack by Deputy Matta Machado on the government interference in elections caused some disorder, after which the speaker presented a project of law for optional civil marriage. Deputy Affonso Celso Junior spoke on the municipal reform bill. The reply to the speech from the throne was read, and Deputies Affonso Penna and Maciel, and the premier opened the debate.

May 25.—In the Senate Sr. Canilido de Oliveira presented a motion for information regarding the exchange operations of the Treasury. The minister of finance said that the system of Treasury accounts caused entries of exchange taken in January to appear among June payments. He did not consider it advisable for the government to furnish a table of exchange taken up to date. The rest of the session was of general interest. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

May 26.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Mellois moved for information regarding the delay in deciding cases at the Court of Appeals. The minister of war would not oppose the motion, while objecting to the form. Senators Tannay and Antonio Prado spoke on the public lands question. There was no quorum in the Chamber.

May 27.—The session in the Senate was of no general interest. In the Chamber Deputy Arraio replied to the criticisms made in the Senate by Sr. Medeiros relative to judicial delays. Deputies Duarte de Azevedo, Miranda Regu, Fernandes da Cunha and Affonso Celso Jr. spoke in the debate on the reply to the speech.

May 28.—The session in the Senate was devoid of interest, and there was no quorum at the Chamber.

May 30.—In the Senate Sr. Tannay asked that the secularization of the cemeteries be brought up. On motion of Senator Cruz Machado it was decided that no committee be appointed to place before the Emperor the reply to the speech. Senators Siqueira Mendes and Canilido de Oliveira spoke on the public lands bill. In the Chamber the reply to the speech was adopted as reported by the committee. The Senate amendments to the army bill for 1887-88 caused an animated debate. The minister of empire and Deputy Ferreira Vianna spoke on the municipal reform bill; the latter was decidedly severe on the government.

May 31.—In the Senate the minister of agriculture and Senators Meira de Vasconcellos and Prado spoke on the public lands bill. In the Chamber the minister of empire, and Deputies Ferreira Vianna and Ratishna spoke on the municipal reform bill. Deputies Cesarino Alvim, Andrade Figueira and Rodrigues Junior spoke on the army bill.

June 2.—In the Senate the minister of finance defended his action in regard to Treasury officials in Rio Grande do Sul. Senators Canilido de Oliveira and Tannay spoke on the public lands bill; the latter moved to refer the bill with its numerous amendments to a committee, which the minister of agriculture declared he would not oppose, but there was no quorum to vote the motion. In the Chamber there was no session.

June 3.—In the Senate Sr. Viriato de Mellois and the minister of finance spoke on the dismissal of the brother of the former from the post of treasurer of the Ceará custom house. Senator Dantas presented a project, signed by 14 Senators, to fix 31st December, 1889, as the date upon which slavery was to be declared extinct. A committee was appointed to report on the public lands bill and amendments. In the Chamber a committee was appointed in present to the Emperor the reply to the speech, and the officers were elected. The session was of little general interest.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Several cases of small-pox are reported from Santos.

—The new water-works at Piracicaba, S. Paulo, have been formally inaugurated.

—The April receipts of the Porto Alegre custom house amounted to 340,372\$920.

—The number of slaves in the city of Pará, according to the recent registry, is 1,724.

—The well-known American circus company of Carlo Brothers left Santos for Buenos Aires on the 23rd ult.

—A credit of 10,000\$ has been opened in the Paraná sub-treasury for the Missions boundary commission.

—The city of Campinas, S. Paulo, pays 45,200\$ per annum in interest and amortization charges on its public debt.

—The Santos papers are advised that the present minister of agriculture proposes to settle the Santos harbor improvements question without delay.

—Notwithstanding the assurances of the immigrants' *Gazeta*, an Italian immigrant has recently taken ill with small-pox at the S. Paulo *hospitório*.

—The receipts of the S. Paulo municipalities for the next fiscal year are estimated at 1,611,176\$174, that of the capital alone amounting to 380,980\$000.

—There is a very strange, if not suspicious silence in official quarters over the recent issue of counterfeit money in São Paulo. Has some *prova gorda* been unearthed?

—A considerable quantity of sugar has been received at Recife which has sand mixed with it. The good people of the place are doing a little gunking over the imposition.

—A severe epidemic of small-pox has broken out at Guaratinguetá, S. Paulo, and the image of Nossa Senhora da Aparecida has been taken there to drive it away.

—A Campos, Rio de Janeiro, paper of the 18th ult., states that near there a man had sold his daughter's honor for 25\$ and a mare. The unfortunate girl is only 13 years old.

—The new water-works at Juiz de Fora have been completed and turned over to the municipality by the contractor, Mr. Thomas J. Wood. The enterprise has proved a great success.

—Another advantage for immigrants to S. Paulo. Their fabled hours get increased. A Rio Claro paper says that recently our German friend a revolver at another, and the ball flattened on his forehead.

—A system of water-works is about to be initiated at Leopoldina, Minas Geraes, a contract having been made for their construction with Mr. Thomas J. Wood who has just completed similar works at Juiz de Fora.

—At the meeting of planters held in Cantagallo, Rio de Janeiro, on the 15th ult., it was decided to form an association to organize free agricultural labor, under contracts. A committee was appointed for the purpose.

—The Sorocaba mule fair was held during the past month. The number of animals brought together this year was 60,000, and the prices realized varied from 55\$ to 70\$500. The fair next year will open May 10th.

—The Rio Grande sub-treasury has decided that merchandise by railway from Uruguay can be received at the Uruguayana custom house when accompanied by bills of lading and manifests signed by the Brazilian consul at Salta.

—The annual appropriation for the S. Paulo provincial assembly amounts to 93,120\$, of which 47,250\$ is for salaries of deputies, 4,000\$ for their travelling expenses, 12,900\$ for the officers of the Chamber, 14,100\$ for shorthand writers and some other employees connected with the public sessions, 1,300\$ for stationery, 300\$ for water, lights and cleaning, and 13,000\$ for publication of proceedings.

—The vice-president of the province of Pará reports that in 1877 the system of accounts was changed and that the revenue for the first half of the year was 1,223,685\$ and expenses 1,122,563\$, leaving a balance of 101,122\$. The debt of the province was 2,331,746\$ of which 1,332,400\$ was funded. For the fiscal year just past (1886-87) the revenue was estimated to produce 3,010,000\$ and expenses were fixed at 3,047,108\$. The floating debt was 600,000\$ and the funded 1,504,000\$.

—According to a recent report on the condition of the Paraíba colony in S. Paulo, the total population numbers 293, of which 159 are males and 134 females, 163 minors under 18 and 130 adults, 208 Brazilians and 25 foreigners, 262 unable to read and write, 152 laborers, 51 houses, 86 married couples. The principal products are coffee, rice and Indian corn, of which the annual value produced is estimated at 36,749\$. This gives an average value for the whole colony of 125\$, or about \$60 per capita.

—The perfect flower of a Jald plantation, province of S. Paulo, is a potato weighing 9.6 kilos, or 24½ pounds. It is now on exhibition at Campinas. Would it not be advisable to have a photograph of this potato on Maria de Carvalho's immigration propaganda map of Brazil?

—A gentleman residing in Minas, according to an Ours Preto paper, has nearly completed a machine to be called "The continuous atmospheric engine (motor), or Universal crowbar (*alavanca*)," which is to make old Europe tremble when its inventor presents it to the public. It uses no fuel, is of easy management and the motive power may substitute steam. We sincerely trust that there is no "fish story" in this item.

—A judicial decision was obtained in S. Paulo on the 24th ult. in the suit growing out of the Santos coffee syndicate speculations, some members of the syndicate refusing to stand their share of the losses. The decision was in favor of the latter, who are thereby discharged from all obligations to pay what they owe. This will probably make the "syndicate" business just a trifle risky in the future, and will make people shy of dealing with a concern which is created for profits only, and is not responsible for losses.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Royal Mail steamer *Nile* recently brought out three trancars for the Villa Mathias tram line in Santos. The line was formally opened on the 1st inst.

—The government has granted two months more for the completion of the Tinha branch of the Bahia and S. Francisco railway, but with a fine of 2½ for the delay.

—The Largo de S. Bento office, in S. Paulo, of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro line was opened on the 1st inst. Additional charges are made for every service rendered.

—The Treasury has ordered the restitution of the duties collected at Pernambuco on the Recife and S. Francisco company in the wrought-iron pieces imported for the Rio Jabaíba bridge.

—The gross receipts of the S. Paulo tramway lines during the quarter ending 31st March last amounted to \$4,009,977, and the expenditures to 40,193,499, leaving a surplus of 43,816,478.

—The *Diário Populário*, of S. Paulo, in a notice of the comments of the chairman of the S. Paulo railway on the disappropriation of their wharf at Santos, promising that the company will resist such seizure energetically, cynically asks: "What will it all amount to?" Simply this, colleague! If this system of arbitrary treatment and spoliation continues, Brazil will some day figure in the London market beside Mexico and the Central American states, unable to borrow a penny without heavy guarantees and high interest. Theft is theft the world over, and its consequences in the end can easily be foreseen.

—The general assembly of the S. Paulo and Rio de Janeiro shareholders at S. Paulo on the 29th ult. had the largest attendance which that company has ever known, 12,951 shares, out of an issue of 19,356, being represented. The first maneuver of the directors under the leadership of Col. Rodolpho was to adjourn the meeting on the plea that the deferred shares held in London were not represented, but after an angry discussion the question was submitted to vote and rejected by a large majority. The meeting then declined to accept the resignation of Director Mello Fieire who is not in accord with the Rodolpho party, and elected Dr. Frederico Alencar, of the opposition, to the vacancy on the board. An investigating committee from the opposition, or Paulo party, was appointed to inquire into the administration of the line, the majority of shareholders being dissatisfied with the enormously increased expenditures of the last administration.

—On the 13th of January last the minister of agriculture called upon certain guaranteed companies in London for a list of their office employees with the salaries paid to each. The Bahia and S. Francisco and S. Paulo companies replied by giving the required information as a matter of courtesy and consideration to the government and not as an acknowledgment of the right claimed to fiscalize their London offices. On the 10th ult. Minister Paulo repeated his claim in a second *avis* to the Brazilian minister in London, and insisted that "as long as they remain under the regime of state interest guarantees, they ought to subordinate themselves to the conditions of dependence and fiscalization, which run through that same regime, subjecting to the previous approval of the government their deliberations and those which, according to the statutes which regulate their internal administration, are competent to the directors, once that such acts affect working expenses." The minister then concludes by requesting that the companies be informed that no item of expense will be allowed which has not received the previous authorization of the government.

—A general meeting of the Bragança company was held at S. Paulo on the 22nd ult. The gross receipts of the last half year were 79,367,789 and the expenditures 53,397,859, leaving a surplus of 26,970,930.

—If the desire on the part of the government for a reduction in the tariffs of the S. Paulo line is genuine, how is it that the proposal of that company some three years ago to reduce charges was not attended to?

—That mysterious Maieira and Mamoré report seems to have amused a very lively little tempest. Dr. Julio Pinkas has undertaken to contest the commission's findings through the paid columns of the *Jornal do Commercio*, while Engineer Maeshek has announced his intention to institute legal proceedings against the commission for libel. It ought to be clear to these gentlemen by this time that they undertake a large contract in this scheme.

—The minister of agriculture has sent an *avis* to the fiscal engineer in the S. Paulo line calling his attention to an increase in the traffic extension of that line over its real length. The increase is stated to be 12 kilometres from Cuiabá to Rio Grande and other stations, and 11 kilometres in the total length of the road. This, the minister points out, largely increases the costs of transportation over and above those provided for in the company's authorization. This increase in the traffic extension over and above the actual length has been well known for a long time, and was officially and publicly authorized in 1874 to cover the excessive cost of the *serra* section.

LOCAL NOTES

—Viscount and Viscountess Bury arrived here on the 28th by the R. M. S. *Tagus*.

—On the 28th ult. the minister of empire declared our ports open to vessels from Chili, provided they had sailed after the 13th ult.

—May we again ask whether funds can not be found to white-wash [our malice is intended] the Imperial Chapel?

—O *Páiz* of the 26th ult. says the notice of the flight of the captain of the *Pirapama*, which sank the *Bahia*, is confirmed.

—It is very satisfactory to know that Dr. Ferro Cardoso, who has gone in for the roasted coffee business in Paris, is making money.

—The minister of empire has instructed the inspector-general of health to reduce the service at the Ilha Grande lazaretto to the lowest point possible.

—It is said that Frederick A. Douglass intends to visit South America, particularly Brazil, during the present year. He is making an extended tour in Europe.

—The Argentines are reported to be very much dissatisfied because Brazil will not open her ports to Argentine arrivals until the expiration of three months from May 1st.

—The French packet *Gironde*, on which the Princess Imperial and family are returning to Brazil, will be met off Cape Frio by the ironclads *Racheco* and *Aquidau*.

—A mercantile firm of Rua 1.ª de Março was robbed of 4,000\$ the other day and the police investigation has resulted in the holding of an ex-employee for the crime.

—The Dictator of Uruguay has formally annulled the contract celebrated between the Maximo Santos government and Messrs. Cathill, Son & De Lamo for the Montevideo harbor improvements.

—The government has recently granted packet privileges to the "Gulf Line of Clyde and Mersey West Coast Packets," of which Messrs. Wilson Sims & Co. Limited, are the agents in this city.

—A gentleman went to take the Nictheroy ferry-hut a few evenings since, and took a cool sea bath instead. The boat was ten, and there was no boat at hand when he tried to step on board.

—We are assured that there existed, and perhaps still exists, a clerk of a *juiz de paz*, who rejoiced in the name of "José de S. José, Jesus, Maria José, Minha Alma Vossa E", Campus Elysios, Hal leluia!

—A large map of the frontiers of the empire has just been completed by Dr. Pimenta Bueno, under orders from the minister of war. The compilation and drafting has taken six months of research and the work of four assistants.

—On account of the emancipation fund 108 letters of liberty were delivered to slaves in this city on the 26th ult. The number to be delivered was 164, including one by gift, but 56 freedmen failed to put in an appearance.

—On the 25th ult., the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Argentine Republic was duly celebrated. The foreign men-of-war in harbor dressed ships and the legations and consulates displayed their flags.

—Our philological readers will kindly advise us if "sportman" may be considered the singular of "sportsmen"?

—*Paratyphilitis* is among the latest causes of death. Why not call it *Paraty phibite* at once, and have done with it?

—The offices and show-rooms of the Singer company in this city have been removed from 101 Ovidio to 53 Ourives.

—A telegram received here by the *Jornal do Commercio*, dated Pernambuco, June 1st, states that a great fire there had consumed 25,000 hales of cotton.

—It does seem curious to an outsider to see the care with which the really pretty granite pillars at shop doors are covered with coats of oil paint. What is the use of painting a rose, anyhow?

—The minister of war issued an *avis* to the adjutant-general on the 24th ult., ordering a suspension of the disciplinary penalties imposed upon officers anterior to 3rd November, 1889, for unauthorized use of the newspaper press.

—It is worthy of note that one of the employees of the *Jornal do Commercio* died the other day from the effects of a *conção cerebral* grave, a thing which has never before happened in that office.

—Among the passengers by the R. M. S. *Nile* was Capt. L. S. Andrews, our great storekeeper. Capt. Andrews is availing of the short office crop to visit his family, who are residing in Switzerland, but will doubtless turn up again when the coffee trade improves.

—A meeting is called for the 9th inst., at 11 a.m., at No. 47 Rua da Constituição, and floor, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps for the founding of a Protestant hospital in this city. All persons interested in the creation of such an institution are cordially invited to attend.

—The 68th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Victoria was celebrated with the customary ceremonies on the 24th ult. at a dinner given by the British Minister and Mrs. Macdonell at Petropolis, at which were present Mr. and Mrs. Iltanox, Mr. and Mrs. Mullins, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Toulal, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Toulal, Mr. and Mrs. Welby, Mr. and Mrs. Ganton, Mr. Whitehead (secretary of legation), and Mr. Nicolini (vice-consul.)

—The total number of deaths in this city during the past month, according to the daily burial reports, amounted to 1210, or an average of 39 a day. This is equivalent to an annual average of 43 per thousand. The deaths from consumption numbered 122, yellow fever 9, small-pox 203, and *beriberi* 5. The steady increase in the number of deaths from small-pox does not yet seem to have attracted any attention among the sanitary authorities.

—The Port. str. *John & Albert* sailed hence on the 30th ult. with some 27,000 bags of coffee for New York. This steamer is owned by the well known wine exporter, Mr. J. H. Andreassen, and is the pioneer boat of a service between Portugal, Brazil and the United States. The *John & Albert* was built by Messrs. Austin & Sons of Sunderland, is 259 feet long, and measures 2,500 tons. The steamer has been built with great care and does credit to the constructors.

—Among the arrivals by the American packet *Albatross* on the 30th ult., was Dr. Gen. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, who is commissioned by the President of the United States to investigate the experiments and discoveries of Dr. Freire in the matter of inoculating against yellow fever. Dr. Sternberg is a recognized expert in this branch of medical science, and has already had experience in yellow fever investigations, having been a member of the commission sent to Ilavanna in 1879.

—We regret to note the death by suicide of William Ford, Esq., of the well-known house of William Ford & Co., which occurred in Rua D. Castorina, near the Botanical Garden, on the morning of the 3rd inst. Mr. Ford had been very ill for some time at his residence in Tijnea and had just come down to the residence of his brother-in-law for a change of air. He left no statement of his reasons for self-destruction. Mr. Ford was 59 years of age, had been engaged in business here for many years, and was very highly esteemed.

—The Rio News.—We are about to divulge a discovery. The best paper, the most critical, independent, prudent, of refined spirit and the true interpreter of the race it represents is this. Commercial news, advances and declines in exchange, current opinions on all questions, political alternatives; everything is treated of with great skill and marked *criticism*. Let him who can, and will, apply to this colleague for the perfection of such news, as perchance, we may not give."

We did not write this ourselves. The *Gazeta Lusitana* of the 14th ult. gives us the *affidavit*, and enables us to say some very complimentary things of ourselves which might otherwise have remained undisclosed. The *Gazeta* will accept our heart-felt thanks.

—We neglected to mention in our last that the two chief sanitary officials of this city, Barão de Itaborauna and Dr. Nuno de Andrade, have been rewarded for their great services in keeping cholera out of Brazil, by the distinctions of *gandua* and *conselho*.

—Among the inward bound passengers by the Royal Mail packet *Nile* on the 1st inst. was John Corbin, Esq., managing director of the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited, who has been in charge of the bank's affairs here since January last. The bank in this city remains under the management of Mr. E. A. Benn.

—The minister of agriculture for the province of São Paulo has ordered the printing of 1,000 copies of Chas. Morel's guide for that province at the Typographia Nacional at the cost of the state. The attention of the "separatists" is specially called to this circumstance, while the good people of Pará and Rio Grande will do well to ignore it altogether.

—The ex-manager and electrician of the União Telephonica has been trying to tell the shareholders what he knows about telephony. His first call for the 26th ult. failed to draw, while that for the 30th drew about a corporal's guard. It is to be feared that the shareholders have about as little faith in his information as creditors have in the promise of the manager and treasurer to pay their bills.

—A boiler explosion took place in the Porto do Rosa brick yard at S. Gungap, Nictheroy, on the 27th ult., resulting in the instant death of the fireman and fireman, and in the wounding of five workmen. A part of the building was wrecked, and the boiler itself was thrown a distance of 160 yards. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the engineer who was absent from his post at the time of the explosion. The loss is estimated at 80,000\$. The establishment belonged to Adriano Corrêa Bandeira and the Banco Industrial.

—The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (*Sociedade Protectora dos Animais*) has finally resolved to go on, notwithstanding it is one of the broadest farces under the sun. It has been in existence over two years, and has as yet never so much as made a protest against cruelty, while its members have gone on hunting, selling and beating slaves, and looking upon daily cruelties to animals in the public streets about as anything that can be found anywhere in this broad world. The society, however, has done a roaring business in sending and receiving compliments, which is the only apparent end it has in view.

—The Rio Cricketers are complaining somewhat bitterly with regard to the treatment they have received from the São Paulo cricketers. The Rio Cricket Club acting on the promise the Paulistas made to the Rio Eleven in São Paulo last September to come to Rio in June this year, sent them an official challenge in April last. Up to the present no notice has been taken of the challenge and the Rio men are naturally very indignant and are crying out that the Paulistas, knowing they would be licked, dare not show their faces here. It is a pity to let this popular match fall through, but if the Paulistas do not come up to time the Rio men have the right to claim to be the victors.

—There has been a great deal of talk of late years about hygiene and sanitary improvements, but it has generally been over the heads of the populace. Why not get down to every-day affairs and tell the people, of all classes, what they ought not to do and how they ought to live? If we were called upon to do this, we would insist upon just such points as these:

Eat better food and more of it;
Take more vigorous exercise;
Don't smoke so much;
Don't sleep in closed, or badly ventilated rooms;
Keep your houses and grounds clean, and see that the drains and sewers are always in proper order;
Do not throw slops out of the window into the street;
And don't permit nuisances in your neighborhood.

DIED.

On the 30th ult., in this city, TOM KEYES, infant son of John and Mary Crashey, aged 8 months.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

As Memórias Conventuais da Nossa Catedral, by Max Nordau, translated from the French by M. C. da Rocha. Rio de Janeiro: Laemmert & Co., 1887. This notable work has passed through many editions in German and French in Europe and has everywhere excited inquiry and discussion. The publishers believe that it will meet with a hearty welcome here in Brazil, where works of a speculative character are so widely read. It deals with all the phases of civilized life, and points out what the author believes to be the falsehoods of our civilization.

Historia de Gil Braz de Santilhana, parts 73, 74 and 75. *Fabulas de La Fontaine*, part 36. Lisbon: David Comazzi; Rio de Janeiro: José de Melin, 38 Rua da Quitanda.

A Ilustração, Vol. VI; No. 7. Contains a fine portrait of the celebrated actor Guecheu, and others of Padre Beckx, Cardinal Jacolm and Ramalho Otugão.

Vessels loading and to land.		Bags
New York Amer. str. <i>Alliance</i>	do	23,000
do Br str. <i>Heracl</i>	do	15,000
do Br str. <i>Kepher</i>	do	5,500
do Nor. bk. <i>Avon</i>	do	10,000
do " <i>Thomas S. Falk</i>	do	10,000
do " <i>Cora</i>	do	8,000
do Br ship <i>Avon</i>	do	15,000
do Swed. bk. <i>Am</i>	do	7,000
Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>Adel</i>	do	4,500
do Amer. bk. <i>Spencer</i>	do	3,000
London do Br str. <i>Alfred</i>	do	3,500
Hanover Ger. str. <i>Alfred</i>	do	3,500
do " <i>Petropolis</i>	do	3,500
Bremen, etc. " <i>Alfred</i>	do	3,500
Bordeaux Br str. <i>Alfred</i>	do	3,500
Mediterranean Ital. str. <i>Roma</i>	do	3,500
Channel Co. Br. bk. <i>Wesley</i>	do	3,500
do " <i>Familien Haude</i>	do	3,500

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SALES OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO

Receipts	Sales	Receipts	Sales
U. S. Shiver	U. S. Shiver	U. S. Shiver	U. S. Shiver
Europe	Europe	Europe	Europe
Asia	Asia	Asia	Asia
Africa	Africa	Africa	Africa
Oceania	Oceania	Oceania	Oceania
Other	Other	Other	Other

Freight per annum, 9% prime.

May 23

May 24

May 25

May 26

May 27

May 28

May 29

May 30

May 31

June 1

June 2

June 3

June 4

June 5

June 6

June 7

June 8

June 9

June 10

June 11

June 12

June 13

June 14

June 15

June 16

June 17

June 18

June 19

June 20

June 21

June 22

June 23

June 24

June 25

June 26

June 27

June 28

June 29

June 30

July 1

July 2

July 3

July 4

July 5

July 6

July 7

July 8

July 9

July 10

July 11

July 12

July 13

Total clearances of Coffee from Rio for five months

1st January—31st May.

DESTINATION	1887	1886	1885
UNITED STATES	Bags.	Bags.	Bags.
New York	374 375	634 597	745 574
Baltimore	85 156	160 479	204 397
Hampton Roads	—	—	—
Sandy Hook	—	—	—
Charleston	—	5 000	—
Savannah	—	5 500	16 750
Mobile	—	—	—
New Orleans	61 626	103 568	113 417
Galveston	7 500	13 000	37 000
Port Eads	—	—	7 170
Total	728 597	928 588	1,124 724
EUROPE			
Channel	24 515	17 493	21 657
Antwerp	105 052	22 467	22 150
South of Europe & Baltic	33 172	9 556	33 100
England	100 957	67 399	104 729
Bombay	64 400	36 190	19 641
Bombay	6 803	5 586	2 153
Lisbon	16 000	—	—
Portugal	—	1 084	1 234
Mediterranean	64 300	80 591	117 939
Total	374 189	259 590	371 674
Other			
Canada	385	—	—
Cap. of Good Hope	13 104	14 057	26 390
River Plate & West Coast	26 847	23 935	24 334
Rio and Coast	—	—	—
Total	40 336	38 092	50 724
United States	728 597	928 588	1,124 724
Europe	374 189	259 590	371 674
Other	10 336	38 092	50 724
Totals	1,113 122	1,226 270	1,547 122

Imports.

The markets are reported to have been fairly active since our last issue. In Flour there have been satisfactory sales, as to quantity but prices are lower. We have received four cargoes of Pitch pine and three of Swedish. Quotations for Kerosene are unchanged, but nominal in the absence of business. Lard has given away and is quoted flat. Bran and Hay are also lower, the latter considerably. But Indian corn appears to about maintain quotations. Coffee, in cases, is quoted somewhat higher, but cannot be sold and quotations for Rice we have received a cargo to dealers, but bankers do not change quotations, although prices are somewhat easier.

Flour.—Receipts since our last report are:

Campanero, from Baltimore: 2,500 lbs.

Speltz, do: 4,100 "

Alce, do: 1,350 lbs.

Choula, do: 600 "

Choula, do: 600 "

Alce, do: 800 "

Alce, from United States: 2,950 "

Dunlop, do: 1,450 lbs.

Tijana, do: 1,000 "

Parapala, do: 500 "

Castilla, do: 250 "

Mt. Vernon, do: 250 "

Crystal, do: 250 "

Galveston, do: 250 "

Szecheng, from Trieste: 584 "

Sundry marks: 1,131 lbs.

Sales and withdrawals are estimated at about 15,000 lbs.

of which 2,700 lbs. "Choula," out of condition, were sold in auction at \$3.00—\$3.50 per lb. Stock in first hands is estimated to be:

20,800 lbs. American

12,000 " Trieste

22,000 lbs.

Brokers quote as follows, viz:

Trieste 16 500—17 500

Richmond 1st 16 500—17 500

do 2nd 15 250—16 250

Baltimore 1st 16 000—16 250

do 2nd 15 250—15 500

Western 1st 14 500—16 000

Chili nominal

River Plate nominal

New Zealand do

City Mills 15 800—17 000

Receipts in May were 24,512 lbs. all American, against 28,079 lbs. of all sorts in the same month last year.

Pitch Pine.—Receipts have been 58,682 feet per ton from *William*, 38,812 feet per ton from *Petra*, from *Panagiotis* and 38,063 feet per ton from *Panagiotis*. The first was sold at 11, the second at 12,000 per ton, the third is an order for the English flour mill and the last was sold at 13,000. Brokers report the market steady at 13,000 per ton. Receipts in May were 1,851,245 feet, against 300,750 feet in the same month last year.

White Pine.—Receipts nil and the market reported flat at 115 per foot. Receipts last month were 313,810 feet, against 180,512 feet in May, 1886.

Speltz Pine.—There were no receipts during the month, nor in the same month last year. The cargo *ex St John* is still in store.

Swedish Pine.—The cargo per *Alma* from Gothenburg, 750 doz., was sold direct by the importer to a dealer. The report is that the price was between \$3.00—\$3.50 per doz. Brokers quote, according to assortment and quality, 12 cents at 3,000—3,500, and white at 2,000—2,500. Receipts last month were 750 doz., against nil in May last year. The *Alma* from Gothenburg, 750 doz., has been arrived, but nothing has been reported concerning the sale of this cargo.

Kerosene.—Receipts nil and the market reported flat at \$5.00—\$5.50 per case. Animals in May were 16,870 cases, against 5,000 cases for the same month last year.

Lard.—Receipts are 2,000 kegs per *Speltz*, 1,500 per *Alce* and 1,500 per *Campanero*, from Baltimore and 1,250 kegs, 125 buckets per *Alce*, from United States. The market is weak at 350—360 s. per lb. Receipts last month were 9,125 kegs and 125 buckets, against 956 packages in May last year.

Hosin.—The *Campanero* brought 150 lbs. from Baltimore and the *Alliance* 100 lbs. from New York. We may continue quotations at \$5.00—\$5.50 per lb. as to quality and weight. Last month receipts were 751 lbs. against 340 lbs. for the same month last year.

Turpentine.—No receipts. Brokers quote at 400—

420 s. per kilo. Receipts in May were 400 cases, against nil in May, 1886.

Brum.—No receipts since our last. In May receipts were 5,000 bags, against 8,412 bags for the same month last year. We may quote at \$2.00—\$2.50 per bag for River Plate brand.

Hay.—Receipts nil, but brokers do not quote at over 5—70 s. per kilo. Receipts in May were 18,747 bales, of all sizes, against 3,795 bales in May, 1886.

Indian Corn.—No receipts. We may quote River Plate maize at \$5.00—\$5.50 per bag. No receipts last month, against 49,671 bags in the same month last year.

Codfish.—The *Union* brought 2,337 packages from Jersey. The quotations, at retail, are somewhere about \$1.00—\$1.50 per case, this nominal. Receipts in May were some 375 cases Norwegian and 2,337 packages Canadian, against 1,749 packages of all sorts last year in the same month.

Cement.—Receipts are 900 lbs. per *Zarita* from Hamburg. Brokers new quote, British at \$6.00—\$6.50, German at \$5.00—\$5.50 and French at \$4.00—\$4.50. Receipts last month were 5,570 lbs. German and 650 French, or, 6,220 lbs., against 3,473 lbs. of all qualities in May, 1886.

Coal.—Receipts since our last have been:

2,108 tons per *Stewart Freeman* from Liverpool

697 " *Chanderagor* from Cardiff

616 " *Dinning Sophie* do

1,070 " *Potomac* do

1,335 " *Tafara* do

1,204 " *Tena* from Newport

1,571 " *Mary Stewart* do

538 " *Syphile* from Leith

all to companies and dealers. Last month our receipts were 20,779 tons British and 270 tons Belgian coals, against 28,210 tons of all kinds for May, last year.

Rice.—The *Lorraine* brought 22,000 bags from Rangoon to dealers. We may quote the market flat at \$3.00—\$3.50 per bag. Receipts in May were 35,700 bags.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 25.
CARDIFF.—Br bk. *Chanderagor*; 687 tons; Atwood; 54 lbs coal to order.

LIVERPOOL.—Br ship *Stewart Freeman*; 1,185 tons; Raymond; 50 lbs coal to order; Watson, Ritchie & Co.

RANGHON.—Br bk. *Lorraine*; 828 tons; Johnson; 102 lbs rice to order.

MAY 26.
JERSEY.—Br bk. *Union*; 193 tons; Bhard; 50 lbs coalfish to Magalhães & Bhard.

MAY 27.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Speltz*; 397 tons; Myrick; 40 lbs sundries to Phipps Brothers & Co.

CARDIFF.—Nor. bk. *Dinning Sophie*; 433 tons; Lashen; 59 lbs coal to João Correia Pacheco & Co.

—Br bk. *Potomac*; 1,070 tons; Hebbert; 57 lbs coal to Hamilton & Vero.

PENSAOLA.—Br bk. *William*; 713 tons; Whidden; 58 lbs pine to order.

GOTHENBURG.—Swed. bk. *Alma*; 333 tons; Lawren; 51 lbs pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

MAY 28.
CARDIFF.—Nor. bk. *Tafara*; 867 tons; Andersen; 47 lbs coal to order.

NEWPORT.—Br bk. *Zarita*; 948 tons; Royton; 49 lbs coal to D. Paulo II railway.

ASTORIA.—Ger. bk. *Emilia*; 250 tons; Martens; 51 lbs sundries to Laurence & Co.

ORFORD.—Port bk. *Andacia*; 653 tons; Soares; 44 lbs sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

MAY 29.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Alce*; 296 tons; Gayle; 53 lbs sundries to Levering & Co.

ORFORD.—Port bk. *Alce*; 467 tons; Soares; 48 lbs sundries to Ferreira Pinto & Co.

MAY 30.
BALTIMORE.—Br bk. *Campanero*; 271 tons; Kichler; 13 lbs sundries to Levering & Co.

BREITENBURG.—Nor. bk. *Ida*; 656 tons; Jorgensen; 45 lbs pine to order.

HAMBURG.—Nor. bk. *Zarita*; 157 tons; Brustadt; 109 lbs sundries to Hermanus Stoltz & Co.

MAY 31.
GRANDEPORT.—Br bk. *Lisbon*; 391 tons; Andersen; 61 lbs coal to order.

JUNE 2.
PASCAGOULA.—Nor. bk. *Flora*; 440 tons; Andersen; 77 lbs pine to order.

PENSAOLA.—Nor. bk. *Minerva*; 573 tons; Hansen; 72 lbs pine to order.

NEWPORT.—Br bk. *Mary Stewart*; 1,104 tons; Mahoney; 60 lbs coal to D. Paulo II railway.

LARSEN.—Nor. bk. *Potomac*; 380 tons; Olsen; 48 lbs salt to C. W. Gross & Co.

JUNE 3.
WESTPHALIA.—Br bk. *Copenhagen*; 330 tons; Adelsen; 65 lbs pine to Chr. Heckscher & Co.

MONTREAL.—Br bk. *Alma*; 260 tons; Smith; 18 lbs wheat to Glanville & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

MAY 23.
PENSAOLA.—Nor. bk. *Hermann Lehmkuhl*; 135 tons; Paulsen; ballast.

MAY 24.
PARANAGUA.—Br bk. *Belle de Lagos*; 231 tons; Richards; sundries.

VICTORIA.—Br bk. *Hunter*; 257 tons; Gamado; ballast.

—Swed. bk. *Arctur*; 287 tons; Hasler; ballast.

MAY 25.
BREITENBURG.—Br bk. *Queen*; 359 tons; Jones; ballast.

PENSAOLA.—Nor. bk. *Livingstone*; 658 tons; Sakkestad; ballast.

MACAO.—Swed. bk. *Alma*; 168 tons; Thore; do.

ARACU.—Arg. bk. *Kidnab*; 176 tons; Moira; do.

SANTOS.—Swed. bk. *Atter*; 279 tons; Akenmark; sundries.

MAY 27.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Julia Rollins*; 595 tons; North; coffee.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER.—Br ship *Stewart*; 1545 tons; Cuban; ballast.

MAY 28.
QUEREC.—Nor. bk. *India*; 1216 tons; Beck; ballast.

PENSAOLA.—Nor. bk. *Greenock*; 1243 tons; Hansen; do.

PARANAGUA.—Br bk. *Alce*; 293 tons; Mendes; sundries.

MAY 29.
BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Adelaide*; 377 tons; Bailey; coffee.

MAY 30.
NEW YORK.—Port bk. *Nova Unido*; 386 tons; Santos; ballast.

S. FRANCISCO DO SUL.—Ger. bk. *Hedwig*; 240 tons; Bodewes; do.

MAY 31.
MOUL.—Swed. bk. *Hedwig Oscar Frederich*; 539 tons; Soeholm; ballast.

JAMAICA.—Br bk. *Nor Wester*; 546 tons; McWhinnie; do.

CANOCU.—Amer. bk. *F. J. Henderson*; 437 tons; Henderson; do.

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1808
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River.
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Insurance.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co

No. 25, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

HOME AND COLONIAL MARINE INSURANCE Co.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82, Rua 1^a de Março, Rio de Janeiro.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund.... £ 440,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

E. W. May,

RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA No. 2,
Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON. FIRE AND MARINE.

Fire Risks..... Authorized 1870
Marine Risks..... Authorized 1884.

Agents for the Empire of Brazil

Wilson Sons & Co. Limited.

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.

Capital..... £2,000,000
Accumulated Funds.... £5,245,104

Insures against the risk of fire, lightning, goods and merchandise in every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelária

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swarwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797

Losses paid..... £5,500,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Swarwick & Gordon,

39, Rua General Camara. Telephone No. 427.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE
BELGIAN AND BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENTS.

June Departures:

To New York:

[Every Saturday]

Herchel via Santos..... June 7th
Kepher..... " 18th
Beest [Loading also in Santos] " 25th

To Southampton:

Leithair..... June 15th
Hecelus..... " 25th

For Other Ports:

Delambre..... June 10th

To Rio Grande Ports:

Caracas..... Every
Chatham..... Wednesday
or Canning.....

LAMPORT & HOLT,

21 Water Street, Liverpool

ARTHUR HOLLAND & Co.,

17, Leadenhall Street, London

For freight and passages apply to

Agents—Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 82 Rua 1^a de Março

Broken—Silver Silvertens,

Rua 1^a de Março No. 35.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1887

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 12	Moulego	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Recife, Pernambuco, St. Vincent, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 17	Tamar	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 24	Tagus	Southampton and Antwerp, calling at Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo.

This Company's steamers leave Southampton on the 9th and 24th of every month and arrive in Rio de Janeiro on the 25th and 16th, proceeding to the River Plate after the necessary delay.

For freight and passages apply to

E. W. MAY, Superintendent.

Rua do General Camara No. 2,

(Corner of Rua Visconde de Itaboraity)

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK

ADVANCE, Capt. Lord, 25th June.
FINANCE, Capt. Baker, 18th July.

The fine packet

ALLIANÇA,

Captain BEERS,

will sail 6th June at 10 a. m. for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO,

(entering the two last named ports)

PARÁ, BARBADOS and ST. THOMAS

Reduced Passages

To	Passage	Stowage
To Liverpool.....	\$220	50ld
New York.....	\$145	\$75
" & back.....	\$250	"

For passages and information apply to

Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited; Agents

No. 2 Praça das Marilhas

And for cargo to

W. C. Peck.

No. 6, Praça do Commercio

Banks.

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Rio de Janeiro, Pará, Pernambuco, Santos, São Paulo and Porto Alegre.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve Fund..... £ 190,000

Draws on

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
and transacts every description of Banking business.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON

BRANCHES:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO, RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... £ 500,000
Reserve fund..... £ 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHROEDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President..... Managing Director
Visconde de Figueiredo..... Edward Herdman, Esq.

This bank draws on
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London
Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg
Berlin
Hercules
Frankfurt of Main

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp
Rome
Genoa
Naples
Milan
and other Italian cities

Banca Generale, and agencies. Madrid
Barcelona
Orizaba
Malaga
Valencia
and other cities in Spain and the Canary Islands

Banco Hipotecario de Espana, and agencies..... Lisbon
Operto
and other Portuguese cities

Banco de Portugal, and agencies..... Buenos Ayres
Montevideo
New York

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With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887) the editors feel themselves warranted in calling attention to the uniform and general satisfaction with which their policy and management have thus far been received, and in advising their patrons that no deviation whatever from them will be made. The Rio News will seek to keep its readers fully and accurately informed on all commercial questions, and upon all matters of Brazilian news or policy which may have more or less bearing upon any and all enterprises and investments. In its discussions it will treat every question frankly, and for the opinions expressed the editors will hold themselves personally responsible. In its news columns, it will seek to keep its readers fully informed on all matters and occurrences throughout Brazil.

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